BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Fida Biosystems ApS

Generatorvej 6,1., 2860 Søborg
CVR no. 34 68 78 70

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 19.06.25

Ole Kring
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Fida Biosystems ApS
Generatorvej 6,1.
2860 Søborg
Registered office: Søborg
CVR no.: 34 68 78 70
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Brian Sørensen

Board of Directors

Ole Kring
Jørgen Schøller
Ole Vorm
Jay Teich

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Fida Biosystems ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 19, 2025

Executive Board

Brian Sørensen

Board of Directors

Ole Kring Chairman	Jørgen Schøller
Ole Vorm	Jay Teich

Independent auditor’s report

To the capital owners of Fida Biosystems ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fida Biosystems ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Aarhus, June 19, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Peter Vinstrup Henriksen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33244

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Gross profit	**4,021,990**	**8,693,719**
2	Staff costs	-20,164,811	-17,673,578
	Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**-16,142,821**	**-8,979,859**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-4,269,059	-4,703,344
	Operating loss	**-20,411,880**	**-13,683,203**
	Financial income	180,247	107,406
	Financial expenses	-475,604	-350,907
	Loss before tax	**-20,707,237**	**-13,926,704**
	Tax on loss for the year	1,000,000	965,815
	Loss for the year	**-19,707,237**	**-12,960,889**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	-19,707,237	-12,960,889
Total	**-19,707,237**	**-12,960,889**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Completed development projects	9,174,497	12,544,198
	Acquired rights	40,585	101,184
	Development projects in progress	0	560,152
3	**Total intangible assets**	**9,215,082**	**13,205,534**
	Leasehold improvements	103,447	170,590
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	278,152	489,617
4	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**381,599**	**660,207**
5	Deposits	327,815	175,039
	Total investments	**327,815**	**175,039**
	Total non-current assets	**9,924,496**	**14,040,780**
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	10,662,767	5,223,910
	Prepayments for goods	1,370,000	0
	Total inventories	**12,032,767**	**5,223,910**
	Trade receivables	12,976,496	11,647,104
	Deferred tax asset	3,700,000	2,700,000
	Other receivables	340,741	0
	Prepayments	181,717	69,631
	Total receivables	**17,198,954**	**14,416,735**
	Cash	**11,127,748**	**5,112,010**
	Total current assets	**40,359,469**	**24,752,655**
	Total assets	**50,283,965**	**38,793,435**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Share capital	269,683	221,849
	Reserve for development costs	7,065,568	10,130,852
	Retained earnings	29,939,790	10,769,811
	Total equity	**37,275,041**	**21,122,512**
6	Other payables	4,422,328	5,164,031
	Total long-term payables	**4,422,328**	**5,164,031**
6	Short-term part of long-term payables	751,255	0
	Trade payables	1,824,569	2,869,702
	Other payables	591,361	1,813,097
	Deferred income	5,419,411	7,824,093
	Total short-term payables	**8,586,596**	**12,506,892**
	Total payables	**13,008,924**	**17,670,923**
	Total equity and liabilities	**50,283,965**	**38,793,435**

7 Contingent liabilities
8 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	221,849	10,130,852	10,769,811
Capital increase	47,834	0	35,811,932
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-3,065,284	3,065,284
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-19,707,237
Balance as at 31.12.24	269,683	7,065,568	29,939,790

1. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise research and development of point-of-care technologies and related business.

2. Staff costs

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Wages and salaries	18,889,598	16,444,065
Pensions	537,656	520,798
Other social security costs	88,219	98,050
Other staff costs	649,338	610,665
Total	20,164,811	17,673,578
Average number of employees during the year	22	19

3. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress
Cost as at 01.01.24	21,700,967	606,015	560,151
Transfers during the year to/from other items	560,151	0	-560,151
Cost as at 31.12.24	22,261,118	606,015	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-9,156,769	-504,831	0
Amortisation during the year	-3,929,852	-60,599	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-13,086,621	-565,430	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	9,174,497	40,585	0

The development projects that the company is involved with, relate to the further development of the company's instrument platform based on its patented technology. The platform is to be used in life science research and development related to protein and particle quantification and characterization. In addition to the instrument platform, the projects also involve the development of accompanying kits and consumables. The projects are proceeding as planned. They are expected to contribute positively to future earnings.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.24	335,711	1,177,026
Cost as at 31.12.24	335,711	1,177,026
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-165,121	-687,409
Depreciation during the year	-67,143	-211,465
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-232,264	-898,874
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	103,447	278,152

5. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.24	175,039
Additions during the year	152,776
Cost as at 31.12.24	327,815
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	327,815

6. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.24	Total payables at 31.12.23
Other payables	751,255	1,452,353	5,173,583	5,164,031
Total	751,255	1,452,353	5,173,583	5,164,031

7. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 37 months and total lease payments of DKK 1.083k.

Other contingent liabilities

The company has received a subsidy of DKK 605k. The commitment applies to the Business PhD programme. There is doubt as to whether the company is entitled to the amount paid, or whether they must repay part of the subsidy received. Per 31.12.2024 there is recognized dkk 201 as deferred income.

8. Charges and security

The company has issued mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor in the total amount of DKK 5.000k secured upon goodwill relating to research and development, operating equipment and fixtures with a carrying amount of DKK 9.597k. The mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor comprise a total of DKK 5.000k provided as security for debt to credit institutions.

9. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

Grants received for the production or construction of assets are recognised as deferred income under payables. For depreciable and amortisable assets, the grant is recognised as the asset is depreciated or amortised.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Work performed for own account and capitalised

Work performed for own account and capitalised comprises cost of sales, wages and salaries and other internal expenses incurred during the year and included in the cost of self-constructed or self-produced intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Completed development projects	5	0
Acquired rights	10	0
Leasehold improvements	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	0

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects and development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses

9. Accounting policies - continued -

and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.